

STN SEARCH

10/633,742

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:05:39 ON 27 APR 2006

=> file .nash

=> s HPTPbeta or HPTPβ

L1 1 FILE MEDLINE
L2 2 FILE CAPLUS
L3 3 FILE SCISEARCH
L4 0 FILE LIFESCI
L5 1 FILE BIOSIS
L6 0 FILE EMBASE

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L7 7 HPTPBETA OR HPTPB

=> dup rem l7

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7

L8 7 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dup rem l8

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8

L9 7 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-7

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:331682 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:352651

TITLE: The three-dimensional structure of protein tyrosine
phosphatase β subunit and its use in drug design

INVENTOR(S): Evdokimov, Artem Gennady; Pokross, Matthew Eugene

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 335 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004077065	A1	20040422	US 2003-634027	20030804

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-413547P P 20020925

AB The crystal structures of the catalytic domain of the human protein tyrosine phosphatase HPTPβ, in ligand-bound and ligand-free forms are described. These structures are useful in computer aided drug design for identifying compds. that bind or activate HPTPβ and thereby modulate angiogenesis mediated disorders or diseases.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:370111 BIOSIS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200370111

TITLE: Lipid phosphatase activity of PTPRQ in regulation of cell
survival and proliferation.AUTHOR(S): Oganessian, Anush [Reprint author]; Poot, Martin [Reprint
author]; Daum, Guenter; Wright, Matthew [Reprint author];
Coats, Scott [Reprint author]; Seifert, Ron [Reprint
author]; Bowen-Pope, Daniel F. [Reprint author]CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Pathology, University of Washington, 1959 NE Pacific
Street, Box 357470, Seattle, WA, 98195-7470, USASOURCE: FASEB Journal, (March 22, 2002) Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. A969.
print.Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of Professional Research
Scientists on Experimental Biology. New Orleans, Louisiana,
USA. April 20-24, 2002.

CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Jul 2002

Last Updated on STN: 3 Jul 2002

AB Recently, it has been reported that physiological substrate for PTPase PTEN, a tumor suppressor protein with low tyrosine phosphatase activity, is phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3). PTEN2, a highly conserved homologue of PTEN, has also been reported as phospholipid phosphatase. In this study we investigate the function of novel receptor like protein tyrosine phosphatase PTPRQ with a single intracellular domain, previously reported by us as rPTP-GMC1. Similar to PTEN and PTEN2, the PTPRQ, demonstrates low but measurable tyrosine phosphatase activity toward both phosphoprotein and peptide substrates, as compared with the activity of hPTPbeta with single intracellular domain. Recombinant PTPRQ protein exhibits lipid phosphatase activity towards PIP2 and PIP3 as determined by malachite green assay and HPLC analysis. In addition, the expression of PTPRQ in glioblastoma U87MG and U373 cells induces G0/G1 cell cycle arrest and apoptosis/anoikis via downregulation of Akt activity. It is conceivable that PTPRQ may target several downstream pathways including the PI3K/Akt pathway, thus regulating cell cycle progression and/or cell survival.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96399106 MEDLINE Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8805677
 TITLE: Autoantibodies in insulin-dependent diabetes recognize distinct cytoplasmic domains of the protein tyrosine phosphatase-like IA-2 autoantigen.
 AUTHOR: Lampasona V; Bearzatto M; Genovese S; Bosi E; Ferrari M; Bonifacio E
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Istituto Scientifico San Raffaele, Milan, Italy.
 SOURCE: Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950), (1996 Sep 15) Vol. 157, No. 6, pp. 2707-11.
 Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-L18983
 ENTRY MONTH: 199612
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 1997
 Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1997
 Entered Medline: 12 Dec 1996

AB Protein tyrosine phosphatase-like IA-2 is a major autoantigen in insulin-dependent diabetes. It has been identified as both a specificity of cytoplasmic islet cell Abs and one of the precursors of the 40- and 37-kDa tryptic fragment islet autoantigens. To characterize autoantibody binding to IA-2 and determine whether humoral autoimmunity extends to other tyrosine phosphatases, we analyzed serum reactivity in 100 patients with insulin-dependent diabetes against different in vitro translated portions of the IA-2 protein as well as the tyrosine phosphatase domains of HPTPbeta and HPTPdelta. All autoantibody reactivity was confined to the cytoplasmic portion of IA-2 (amino acids 601-979). At least four epitopes were found. These were contained within amino acids 605 to 620 and 605 to 682 of the juxtamembrane region and within amino acids 777 to 937 and 687 to 979 in the IA-2 tyrosine phosphatase-like domain. Footprinting studies confirmed the presence of multiple epitopes. Fifty-six percent of sera with IA-2 Abs bound epitopes within the juxtamembrane region, and 83% bound epitopes in the tyrosine phosphatase-like domain; 39% had Abs to both regions. No reactivity against the IA-2 ectodomain or the tyrosine phosphatase domains of HPTPbeta and HPTPdelta was found. These data suggest that the cytoplasmic region, in particular the tyrosine phosphatase-like domain, is the major target of IA-2 Abs in insulin-dependent diabetes, and that autoantibody reactivity is specific for IA-2 or IA-2-like molecules.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 7 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:51508 SCISEARCH Full-text
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: MR988
 TITLE: MOLECULAR-CLONING OF A HUMAN TRANSMEMBRANE-TYPE PROTEIN-TYROSINE-PHOSPHATASE AND ITS EXPRESSION IN GASTROINTESTINAL CANCERS
 AUTHOR: MATOZAKI T (Reprint); SUZUKI T; UCHIDA T; INAZAWA J; ARIYAMA T; MATSUDA K; HORITA K; NOGUCHI H; MIZUNO H; SAKAMOTO C; KASUGA M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: KOBE UNIV, SCH MED, SCH MED, DEPT INTERNAL MED 2, KUSUNOKI CHO, CHUO KU, KOBE 650, JAPAN (Reprint); KYOTO PREFECTURAL UNIV MED, DEPT HYG, KAMIGYO KU, KYOTO 602, JAPAN

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (21 JAN 1994) Vol. 269,
 No. 3, pp. 2075-2081.
 ISSN: 0021-9258.
 PUBLISHER: AMER SOC BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY INC, 9650
 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20814-3996 USA.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 49
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1994

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB To determine the expression of various protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs) in human gastric cancers, cDNAs encoding conserved PTP domains were amplified by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction from KATO-III cell mRNA and sequenced. Among 72 polymerase chain reaction clones, one of the cDNA sequences encoded a novel potential PTP (stomach cancer-associated PTP, SAP-I). The full length (3.9 kilo-bases) of the SAP-I cDNA was further isolated from the KATO-III cell cDNA library and the WiDr cell cDNA library. The predicted amino acid sequence of the SAP-1 cDNA showed that mature SAP-1 consisted of 1093 amino acids and a transmembrane-type PTP, which possessed a single PTP-conserved domain in the cytoplasmic region. The extracellular region of SAP-1 consisted of eight fibronectin type III-like structure repeats and contained multiple N-glycosylation sites. These data suggest that SAP-1 is structurally similar to HPTPbeta and that SAP-1 and HPTPbeta represent a subfamily of transmembrane-type PTPs. SAP-1 was mainly expressed in brain and liver and at a lower level in heart and stomach as a 4.2-kilobase mRNA, but it was not detected in pancreas or colon. In contrast, among cancer cell lines tested, SAP-1 was highly expressed in pancreatic and colorectal cancer cells. The bacterially expressed SAP-1 fusion protein had tyrosine-specific phosphatase activity. Immunoblotting with anti-SAP-1 antibody showed that SAP-1 is a 200-kDa protein. In addition, transient transfection of SAP-1 cDNA to COS cells resulted in the predominant expression of a 200-kDa protein recognized by anti-SAP-1 antibody. SAP-1 is mapped to chromosome 19 region q13.4 and might be related to carcinoembryonic antigen mapped to 19q13.2.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 7 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on
 STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:678413 SCISEARCH Full-text

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: MF294

TITLE: ALTERNATIVE SPLICING IN A NOVEL TYROSINE PHOSPHATASE GENE
 (DPTP4E) OF DROSOPHILA-MELANOGASTER GENERATES 2 LARGE
 RECEPTOR-LIKE PROTEINS WHICH DIFFER IN THEIR CARBOXYL
 TERMINI

AUTHOR: OON S H (Reprint); HONG A; YANG X H; CHIA W
 CORPORATE SOURCE: NATL UNIV SINGAPORE, INST MOLEC & CELL BIOL, DROSOPHILA
 NEUROBIOL LAB, SINGAPORE 0511, SINGAPORE

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: SINGAPORE
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (15 NOV 1993) Vol. 268,
 No. 32, pp. 23964-23971.
 ISSN: 0021-9258.

PUBLISHER: AMER SOC BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY INC, 9650
 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20814.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: LIFE

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 58

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1994

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB A novel Drosophila receptor-like protein tyrosine phosphatase gene, DPTP4E, was isolated and characterized. DPTP4E, located at cytological position 4E1-2, is comprised of 10 exons; its RNA products are widely expressed during embryonic development, including the developing central nervous system. DPTP4E produces three major developmentally regulated transcripts of 6.5, 7.0, and 7.5 kilobases. The two major embryonic transcripts arise as the result of the alternative splicing of exon IX; as a consequence, two proteins (200 and 183 kDa) are produced which differ in their carboxyl-terminal sequences. The deduced extracellular domain, which lies between two putative hydrophobic transmembrane segments, contains 11 fibronectin type III-like repeats and 25 putative N-glycosylation sites. A single conserved protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTPase) catalytic domain, which shows a

high level of amino acid identity to the Drosophila PTPase DPTP10D and human HPTPbeta, is found in the predicted intracellular domain; this PTPase domain, when expressed as a fusion protein in Escherichia coli, exhibits PTPase activity. The possible implications of these findings are discussed.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 7 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:336520 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: LD535
TITLE: SUBSTRATE SPECIFICITIES OF CATALYTIC FRAGMENTS OF
PROTEIN-TYROSINE PHOSPHATASES (HPTP-BETA, LAR, AND CD45)
TOWARD PHOSPHOTYROSYLPEPTIDE SUBSTRATES AND
THIOPHOSPHOTYROSYLATED PEPTIDES AS INHIBITORS
AUTHOR: CHO H J (Reprint); KRISHNARAJ R; ITOH M; KITAS E;
BANNWARTH W; SAITO H; WALSH C T
CORPORATE SOURCE: HARVARD UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT BIOL CHEM & MOLEC PHARMACOL,
240 LONGWOOD AVE, BOSTON, MA 02115; HARVARD UNIV, SCH MED,
DANA FARBER CANC INST, DIV TUMOR IMMUNOL, BOSTON, MA
02115; HOFFMANN LA ROCHE LTD, PHARMA RES NEW TECHNOL,
CH-4002 BASEL, SWITZERLAND
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; SWITZERLAND
SOURCE: PROTEIN SCIENCE, (JUN 1993) Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 977-984.
ISSN: 0961-8368.
PUBLISHER: CAMBRIDGE UNIV PRESS, 40 WEST 20TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY
10011-4211.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 37
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The transmembrane PTPase HPTPbeta differs from its related family members in having a single rather than a tandemly duplicated cytosolic catalytic domain. We have expressed the 354-amino acid, 41-kDa human PTPbeta catalytic fragment in Escherichia coli, purified it, and assessed catalytic specificity with a series of pY peptides. HPTPbeta shows distinctions from the related LAR PTPase and T cell CD45 PTPase domains: it recognizes phosphotyrosyl peptides of 9-11 residues from lck, src, and PLCgamma with K(m) values of 2, 4, and 1 muM, some 40-200-fold lower than the other two PTPases. With k(cat) values of 30-205 s⁻¹, the catalytic efficiency, k(cat)/K(m), of the HPTPbeta 41-kDa catalytic domain is very high, up to 5.7 x 10⁽⁷⁾ M⁻¹ s⁻¹. The peptides corresponding to PLCgamma (766-776) and EGFR (1,167-1,177) phosphorylation sites were used for structural variation to assess pY sequence context recognition by HPTPbeta catalytic domain. While exchange of the alanine residue at the +2 position of the PLCgamma (K(m) of 1 muM) peptide to lysine or aspartic acid showed little or no effect on substrate affinity, replacement by arginine increased the K(m) 35-fold. Similarly, the high K(m) value of the EGFR pY peptide (K(m) of 104 muM) derives largely from the arginine residue at the +2 position of the peptide, since arginine to alanine single mutation at the -2 position of the EGFR peptide decreased the K(m) value 34-fold to 3 muM. Three thiophosphotyrosyl peptides have been prepared and act as substrates and competitive inhibitors of these PTPase catalytic domains.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:607887 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:207887
TITLE: Expression and characterization of wild type,
truncated, and mutant forms of the intracellular
region of the receptor-like protein tyrosine
phosphatase HPTPβ
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Yue; Pallen, Catherine J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Cell Biol., Natl. Univ. Singapore,
Singapore, 0511, Singapore
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1992), 267(23),
16696-702
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Human HPTPβ is unique among mammalian receptor-like protein tyrosine phosphatases in that it has only a single catalytic domain. The intracellular region of HPTPβ was expressed in bacteria, purified, and characterized. It exhibits high activity toward all substrates tested and is potentially inhibited by zinc. Vanadate and polyanions also inhibited activity. The juxta-membrane segment of HPTPβ (residues 1622-1639) potentially functions as a neg. regulatory sequence since its deletion can increase HPTPβ activity 5-fold. This segment contains up to two sites for protein kinase C phosphorylation, although in vitro phosphorylation by this kinase did not affect HPTPβ activity. The boundaries of the catalytic domain were delineated by truncation analyses. Successive deletion of N-terminal sequence prior to residue 1684 had little effect on substrate affinity and at most reduced activity about 6-fold. Further removal of residues 1684-1686 resulted in a marked 50-500-fold drop in activity, and loss of N-terminal sequence prior to residue 1690 abolished activity. Based on these analyses a highly conserved motif was identified in all mammalian tyrosine phosphatases (E/q)(F/y)XX(L/i), corresponding to positions 1684-1688 of HPTPβ. Mutation of residue 1684 or 1685 generally gave rise to proteins with marked temperature sensitivity. These mutant HPTPβ were active but had reduced activity compared to the wild type enzyme. In conjunction, these results suggest that this region represents the N-terminal border of the catalytic domain and is essential for correct phosphatase folding although not directly involved in catalysis. Parallel truncation studies have defined residues 1930-1939/40 as the C-terminal border of the catalytic domain.

=> s (human protein tyrosine phosphatase β) or (human protein tyrosine phosphatase beta)

L10 2 FILE MEDLINE
L11 8 FILE CAPLUS
L12 2 FILE SCISEARCH
L13 0 FILE LIFESCI
L14 2 FILE BIOSIS
L15 2 FILE EMBASE

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L16 16 (HUMAN PROTEIN TYROSINE PHOSPHATASE B) OR (HUMAN PROTEIN TYROSINE PHOSPHATASE BETA)

=> s l16 and vegfr2

L17 0 FILE MEDLINE
L18 0 FILE CAPLUS
L19 0 FILE SCISEARCH
L20 0 FILE LIFESCI
L21 0 FILE BIOSIS
L22 0 FILE EMBASE

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L23 0 L16 AND VEGFR2

=> dup rem l16

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16

L24 6 DUP REM L16 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-6

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:60754 CAPLUS Full-text

Correction of: 2004:1036571

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:233342

Correction of: 142:16836

TITLE: Sequences of human schizophrenia related genes and use for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy

INVENTOR(S): Liew, Choong-Chin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chondrogene Limited, Can.

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 156 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.

Ser. No. 802,875.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 29

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004241727	A1	20041202	US 2004-812731	20040330
US 2004014059	A1	20040122	US 2002-268730	20021009
US 2005191637	A1	20050901	US 2004-803737	20040318
US 2005196762	A1	20050908	US 2004-803759	20040318
US 2005196763	A1	20050908	US 2004-803857	20040318
US 2005196764	A1	20050908	US 2004-803858	20040318
US 2005208505	A1	20050922	US 2004-803648	20040318
US 2004265869	A1	20041230	US 2004-812716	20040330
US 2005208519	A1	20050922	US 2004-989191	20041115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-115125P	P 19990106
			US 2000-477148	B1 20000104
			US 2002-268730	A2 20021009
			US 2003-601518	A2 20030620
			US 2004-802875	A2 20040312
			US 2004-812731	A2 20040330
			WO 2004-US20836	A2 20040621

AB The present invention is directed to detection and measurement of gene transcripts and their equivalent nucleic acid products in blood. Specifically provided is anal. performed on a drop of blood for detecting, diagnosing and monitoring diseases using gene-specific and/or tissue-specific primers. The present invention also describes methods by which delineation of the sequence and/or quantitation of the expression levels of disease-specific genes allows for an immediate and accurate diagnostic/prognostic test for disease or to assess the effect of a particular treatment regimen. [This abstract record is one of 3 records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:60755 CAPLUS Full-text
 Correction of: 2004:1036570
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:154259
 Correction of: 142:36938
 TITLE: Analysis of genetic information contained in peripheral blood for diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring treatment of allergy, infection and genetic disease in human
 INVENTOR(S): Liew, Choong-Chin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chondrogene Limited, Can.
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 155 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 802,875.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 29
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004241726	A1	20041202	US 2004-812707	20040330
US 2004014059	A1	20040122	US 2002-268730	20021009
US 2005191637	A1	20050901	US 2004-803737	20040318
US 2005196762	A1	20050908	US 2004-803759	20040318
US 2005196763	A1	20050908	US 2004-803857	20040318
US 2005196764	A1	20050908	US 2004-803858	20040318
US 2005208505	A1	20050922	US 2004-803648	20040318
US 2004265869	A1	20041230	US 2004-812716	20040330
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-115125P	P 19990106
			US 2000-477148	B1 20000104
			US 2002-268730	A2 20021009
			US 2003-601518	A2 20030620
			US 2004-802875	A2 20040312

AB The present invention is directed to detection and measurement of gene transcripts and their equivalent nucleic acid products in blood. Specifically provided is anal. performed on a drop of blood for detecting, diagnosing, and monitoring diseases, and in particular allergy, using gene-specific and/or tissue-specific primers. Affymetrix Human Genome U133 and ChondroChip microarrays were used to detect differentially expressed gene transcripts in hypertension, obesity, allergy, systemic steroids, coronary artery disease, diabetes type 2, hyperlipidemia, lung disease, bladder cancer, rheumatoid arthritis,

osteoarthritis, liver cancer, schizophrenia, Chagas disease, asthma, and manic depression syndrome. The present invention describes methods by which delineation of the sequence and/or quantitation of the expression levels of disease-specific genes allows for an immediate and accurate diagnostic/prognostic test for disease or to assess the effect of a particular treatment regimen. [This abstract record is one of 3 records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:85984 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:194432

TITLE: Human prostate cancer marker genes associated with various metastatic stages identified by gene profiling, and related compositions, kits, and methods for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy

INVENTOR(S): Schlegel, Robert; Endege, Wilson O.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 131 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004009481	A1	20040115	US 2002-166883	20020611
US 2004009481	A1	20040115	US 2002-166883	20020611
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-297285P	P 20010611
			US 2002-166883	A 20020611

AB The invention relates to compns., kits, and methods for diagnosing, staging, prognosing, monitoring and treating human prostate cancers. A variety of marker genes are provided, wherein changes in the levels of expression of one or more of the marker genes is correlated with the presence of prostate cancer. In particular, three sets of the marker genes set, corresponding to 11617 GenBank Accession Nos. (only 2168 new submissions) and 15 SEQ IDs, are identified by transcription profiling using RNA derived from clin. samples, that were expressed at least 2-fold or greater than the normal controls. Using TNM staging approach, these markers are divided to three groups, ones can be used to determine whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the liver (M stage); ones can be used to determine whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the bone (M stage); and ones can be used to determine whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the lymph nodes (N stage and/or M stage). The invention also relates to a kit for assessing the specific type of metastatic prostate cancer, e.g., cancer that has metastasized to the liver, bone or lymph nodes. [This abstract record is one of three records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:716750 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:243732

TITLE: Nucleic acid-based ribozyme and DNazyme modulators of gene expression

INVENTOR(S): Mcswiggen, James; Usman, Nassim; Blatt, Lawrence; Beigelman, Leonid; Burgin, Alex; Karpeisky, Alexander; Matulic-Adamic, Jasenka; Sweedler, David; Draper, Kenneth; Chowrira, Bharat; Stinchcomb, Dan; Beaudry, Amber; Zinnen, Shawn; Lugwig, Janos; Sproat, Brian S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ribozyme Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 717 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001016312	A3	20010809	WO 2000-US23998	20000830
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR,			

CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID,
 IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,
 MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ
 RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB,
 GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-PV151713 19990831
 US 1999-406643 19990927
 US 1999-PV156467 19990927
 US 1999-PV156236 19990927
 US 1999-436430 19991108
 US 1999-PV169100 19991206
 US 1999-PV173612 19991229
 US 1999-474432 19991229
 US 1999-476387 19991230
 US 2000-2000/498824 20000204
 US 2000-2000/531025 20000320
 US 2000-2000/PV19776U 20000414
 US 2000-2000/578223 20000523

AB Novel nucleic acid mols. useful as inhibitors of gene expression, compns., and methods for their use are provided. The invention features novel nucleic acid-based techniques (e.g., enzymic nucleic acid mols. (ribozymes), antisense nucleic acids, 2-5A antisense chimeras, triplex DNA, and antisense nucleic acids containing RNA-cleaving chemical groups) and their use to modulate the expression of mol. targets impacting the development and progression of cancers, diabetes, obesity, Alzheimer's disease diseases, age-related diseases, and/or hepatitis B infections and related conditions. Catalytic nucleic acids were designed for site-specific cleavage of human mRNA targets encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase 1b, methionine aminopeptidase, β -secretase, presenilin-1, epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2/c-erb2/neu), phospholamban, telomerase, and hepatitis B virus genes. Methods for chemical synthesis of modified nucleoside triphosphates (NTPs) and RNA polymerase-catalyzed incorporation of modified NTPs into catalytic oligonucleotides are also provided. [This abstract record is the fifth of six records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints].

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95291173 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7539661

TITLE: High-sensitivity determination of tyrosine-phosphorylated peptides by on-line enzyme reactor and electrospray ionization mass spectrometry.

AUTHOR: Amankwa L N; Harder K; Jirik F; Aebersold R

CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomedical Research Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

SOURCE: Protein science : a publication of the Protein Society, (1995 Jan) Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 113-25.
 Journal code: 9211750. ISSN: 0961-8368.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199507

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Jul 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996
 Entered Medline: 13 Jul 1995

AB We describe a simple, fast, sensitive, and nonisotopic bioanalytical technique for the detection of tyrosine-phosphorylated peptides and the determination of sites of protein tyrosine phosphorylation. The technique employs a protein tyrosine phosphatase micro enzyme reactor coupled on-line to either capillary electrophoresis or liquid chromatography and electrospray ionization mass spectrometry instruments. The micro enzyme reactor was constructed by immobilizing genetically engineered, metabolically biotinylated human protein tyrosine phosphatase beta onto the inner surface of a small piece of a 50-microns inner diameter, 360-microns outer diameter fused silica capillary or by immobilization of the phosphatase onto 40-90-microns avidin-activated resins. By coupling these reactors directly to either a capillary electrophoresis column or a liquid chromatography column, we were able to rapidly perform enzymatic dephosphorylation and separation of the reaction products. Detection and identification of the components of the reaction mixture exiting these reactors were done by mass analysis with an on-line electrospray ionization mass spectrometer. Tyrosine-phosphorylated peptides, even if present in a complex peptide mixture, were identified by subtractive analysis of peptide patterns generated with or without phosphatase treatment. Two criteria, namely a

phosphatase-induced change in hydropathy and charge, respectively, and a change in molecular mass by 80 Da, were used jointly to identify phosphopeptides. We demonstrate that, with this technique, low picomole amounts of a tyrosine-phosphorylated peptide can be detected in a complex peptide mixture generated by proteolysis of a protein and that even higher sensitivities can be realized if more sensitive detection systems are applied.

L24 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 94183168 MEDLINE Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8135747
 TITLE: Characterization and kinetic analysis of the intracellular domain of human protein tyrosine phosphatase beta (HPTP beta) using synthetic phosphopeptides.
 AUTHOR: Harder K W; Owen P; Wong L K; Aebersold R; Clark-Lewis I; Jirik F R
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomedical Research Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.
 SOURCE: The Biochemical journal, (1994 Mar 1) Vol. 298 (Pt 2), pp. 395-401.
 Journal code: 2984726R. ISSN: 0264-6021.
 PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199404
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Apr 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
 Entered Medline: 15 Apr 1994
 AB The intracellular domain of human protein tyrosine phosphatase beta (HPTP beta) (44 kDa) was expressed in bacteria, purified using epitope 'tagging' immunoaffinity chromatography, and characterized with respect to kinetic profile, substrate specificity and potential modulators of enzyme activity. A chromogenic assay based on the Malachite Green method was employed for the detection of inorganic phosphate (Pi) released from phosphopeptides by HPTP beta. This assay, modified so as to improve its sensitivity, was adapted to a 96-well microtitre plate format, and provided linear detection between 50 and 1000 pmol of Pi. The cytoplasmic domain of HPTP beta was strongly inhibited by vanadate, molybdate, heparin, poly(Glu, Tyr) (4:1) and zinc ions. In order to explore the substrate preferences of this PTPase, we generated 13-residue synthetic phosphotyrosine- containing peptides that corresponded to sites of physiological tyrosine phosphorylation. HPTP beta demonstrated kcat. values between 76 and 258 s⁻¹ using four different phosphopeptides. The substrate preference of HPTP beta was in the order srcTyr-527 > PDGF-RTyr-740 > ERK1Tyr-204 >> CSF-1RTyr-708 with Km values ranging from 140 microM to greater than 10 mM. The variations in affinity were probably due to differences among the four phosphopeptides compared, particularly with respect to the character of the charged amino acids flanking the phosphotyrosine residue.

=> log y